5. *Basket-weaving.*—There are ten families of Myadas at Hire Idogodu, five at Jadi and three at Nyamti-Channapatna, in the last of which the basket-makers are called "Gouri-makkalu" (ಗೌರಿಮಕ್ಕಳು.) These people are agriculturists in addition and obtain the necessary bamboo from Government forests or private holdings at Rs. 3 to 7 per hundred. The straight scythe or ಕತ್ತಿ is used in preparing the bamboo for making baskets, sieves, winnows, mats, for storing grain, cradles, etc. The scythe is made locally by kammars at Rs. 1-3-0. "Ambu" is also used at Hire Idogodu village. The baskets, etc., are sold in santes or fairs at prices varying from 6 pies to 4 annas and also Re. 1 per article. No charge is incurred in learning the trade as it is handed down from father to son and the time necessary to learn it is said to be one year. Each workman is said to get 4 annas a day.

6. *Shoe-making.*—There are three families of shoe-makers in Sorab Town who live solely by the profession. The necessary leather costing about Rs. 12 a month is purchased from local shops where also the necessary implements, such as the awl, the chisel, hammer, tongs, anvil, etc., are bought, the whole set costing about Rs. 10. One man prepares a pair of shoes in two days with some help. The shoes are sold in santes at Rs. 1-4-0, slipers Rs. at 1-8-0, and sandals Rs. at 1-4-0 per pair.

The trade is handed down from father to son. About two years' time is required for learning the trade.

Each workman is said to earn Rs. 7 a month.

TARIKERE TALUK.

The information relates to the industries practised in eight villages noted in the *margin and also to the villages of the hoblies of Sivani, Lingadahalli and Lakkavalli.

*Tarikere Town.
Bettadahalli.
Ajjampura.
Sollapura.
Baggavalli.
Chennapura.
Nagavangala and Kortikere.

1. *Weaving.*—There are one hundred and ninety-three families in the *marginally noted villages and hobli engaged in weaving either cotton cloths or woollen kamblies. Of these twenty-four are Devangas, fifteen Kurubas, thirteen Holeyas and six Jadaru. Kurubas are agriculturists and kambli weavers as well. Many of the Devangas live solely by weaving cotton dhotras, panches, etc. Machine-made yarn is got from Hubli at Rs. 5-8-0 per packet. About Rs. 2 worth of yarn is required to weave 24 cubits of cloth, while woollen yarn worth Rs. 1-8-0 is necessary to weave one kambli 8 cubits long.

*Ajjampura
Sollapura.
Beggadahalli.
Chennapura.
Kortikere
Tarikere Town.
Bettadahalli and Sivani Hobli.

The implements generally used are.—ಪಲಿಗೆ, ಕುಂಚಿ, ಕುಂಚಿಗೆ (brush) ಹಗ್ಗ (rope) ಲಾಳಿ (shuttle) ಹೊಡೆತ್ತ, ಕಿಡಿನುಳ್ಳು, ಪಣಿಗೆ. ಪಲಿಗೆ (wires) ಅನ್ನಿಗೆ, ಬೆದ, ಚಿಲ್ಲು, ಕಾಕಣಿ, ದಾಂ. The implements that the families have already in stock, *i.e.*, those which have been used by their ancestors are availed of, the worn out parts of the loom being substituted when necessary. The price of the whole set ranges from Rs. 10 to 12.

One workman weaves 4 yards of cloth and 2 of kambli making a profit of 4 annas a day. The prepared articles are disposed of locally. A panche is priced from 8 annas to 3 rupees and a kambli from 2 to 6 rupees.

No cost is incurred in acquiring the art, the younger members of the family being taught by the elders.

A weaver earns from Rs. 7 to 8 a month.

2. *Carpentry.*—Carpentry is practised by eight families in the town of Tarikere, while in the hoblies of Sivani, Lingadahalli and Lakkavalli there are one, four and one carpenter families, respectively. These are also agriculturists in addition

The wood required for carpentry is either bought from private contractors or from the Government depot. In Tarikere Town, timber can be had at Rs. 1-4-0 per cubic foot. The implements used for the profession in Lingadahalli and Lakkavalli are the chisel, hammer, sharpening-block, file, auger, saw, screw-driver and such others. These are generally bought in shops at a cost of about Rs. 30. Several articles of furniture are manufactured in the Lakkavalli hobli. Each workman makes one or two articles per day. Carpentry is learnt by youngsters in 2 or 3 years, from their parents without any cost being incurred. The earnings of a carpenter in Tarikere Town are Rs. 180 a year, Rs. 250 in Lingadahalli and Rs. 300 to 600 in Lakkavalli.

3. *Smiths' craft.*—(1) Gold and silversmiths.

There are forty-five families of these smiths, twelve living in Tarikere Town, thirty in Sivani hobli and three in Lakkavalli hobli. All these are Akkasales. The gold required for the work is obtained in Tarikere Town at Rs. 22-4-0 per tola. The usual implements, *viz.*, the stove, anvil, hammer, tongs, bellows, prints, types, chisels, compasses, are used in making jewels, the whole set costing about Rs. 35 to 50. Each workman turns out 3 to 4 simple articles in a day while those with artistic designs require more time to finish. It will take 2 to 5 years to learn this work for which no cost is incurred. A workman earns about Rs. 40 a month.

(2) *Blacksmiths.*—There are ten families of blacksmiths in Tarikere Town, eight in Sivani hobli and a few in Lakkavalli hobli. These are of the Kammar caste and live solely by the gains of their profession. The usual instruments as the bellows, tongs, hammer, anvil, chisel, file, etc., are used in their work and they are bought at a cost of about Rs. 40. These people manufacture agricultural implements which are disposed of locally. It takes one or two years to learn the trade for which no cost is incurred.

4. *Basket-making.*—There are ten families of Myadas both in Tarikere Town and Ajjampur village, while there are only a few in Lakkavalli hobli.

Bamboo required for basket-making is bought from Government forests or private holdings at Rs. 2 per 100 bamboos at Ajjampur and Rs. 4-4-0 in Tarikere Town.

The special scythe (ಕವಕತ್ತಿ) and ambu (ಅಂಬು) costing about Rs. 1-4-0, are used for preparing bamboo for work. Each workman turns out four articles a day earning about 4 annas per diem. Sieves, baskets, winnows, cradles and boxes are prepared and sold at rates varying from pies 6 to annas 4.

No cost is incurred for learning basket-making by which the workman earns Rs. 8 per month.

5. *Shoe-making.*—There are six families of shoe-makers in Tarikere Town. Shoes are sold at prices varying from 1 to 3 rupees. No cost is incurred in learning the profession and a workman earns about rupees 15 a month.

6. *Pottery.*—There are six families of Kumbars in Baggadahalli who manufacture earthernware articles, at the same time attending to agriculture. The instruments used are "ತಿಗಣಿ, ಕೊಲಿಲು, ಕಲ್ಲು, ಸೊಳೆ," the whole set costing about a rupee. Pots* of sizes, grain-rings (ಪಾಡಿಗಳು) cover-plates (ಸುಬ್ಬಳೆ) which are sold at prices from 3 pies to 8 annas and tiles, a thousand of which are sold for Rs. 4, are manufactured.

*ಗಡಿಗೆ. ಪುಡಿಕೆ. ಪುಗ್ಗೆ. ಗುಡಾಣ.

No cost is incurred in learning pottery for which about six months' time is required. A potter of this taluk makes Rs. 100 a year.

7. *Rope-making.*—Rope-making is practised by twenty families of Nagavangala and eight families of Kortikere villages in addition to attending to agricultural work. These people are Madigas by caste and are also Kulavadies of villages.

The outer "coir" or fibre of the tender cocoanut is purchased from garden-owners, made to rot in stagnant pools, removed after a time and hammered by wooden hammers and then twisted by hand into ropes. The wooden hammers cost about annas 2.

Two persons work together to make ropes. The ropes are sold in weekly fairs for prices ranging from 1 to 12 annas. Each workman earns about Rs. 6 a

month. No cost is incurred in learning the trade for which about 6 months' training is required.

8. *Gun-repairing.*—There is one family engaged in this work. Rs. 2 to 10 is charged for the repair of a gun.

9. *Horn-work.*—There are two families in Lakkavalli hobli who work in horns in addition to doing other work. The chisel, hammer and saw are required for this work. These are bought at shops and a few are locally made, at a cost of about Rs. 5 for the whole set. One workman turns out 2 articles in 3 days. Generally two people combine and do the work. These articles are prepared for wages and as such they are not generally exposed for sale. A man can learn the work in a year, no cost being incurred therefor.

As there is no demand for such work all the year round, but only for 5 or 6 months, the average income of a person engaged in this work is 5 or 6 rupees a month.

MANDYA TALUK.

(1) Basaraloo.
(2) Halasagere.
(3) Chikkahalli.
(4) Muttegere.
(5) Kambadahalli.
(6) Hanaganahalli.
(7) Satnur.
(8) Wommadahalli.
(9) Keragodu.

The information received relates to the marginally noted nine villages.

1. *Weaving.*—There are three hundred and twelve, families engaged in weaving in the villages, as per details in the margin. Kamblies are manufactured chiefly in Satnur and Wommadahalli. A set of weavers' instruments costs from Rs. 4 to 9. The following instruments are used in weaving kamblies, pulley ರಾಟಿ, brush ಕದರು, ಹಾಸುವಣಿ, ಬೀಪು, ಕುಂಟೆ, ಕಾರತಟ್ಟೆ, ವತ್ತರಿಸುವ ಹಲಿಗೆ, ಕುಂಚಿಕೆ ಎಕ್ಕೆ (carding machine) and ಸಲಿಗ. Many of the parts of the loom are locally manufactured by smiths or carpenters. Wool is generally collected from sheep farmed by raiyats in adjoining villages. One kambli costing Rs. 2 or 2½ is returned as the value for the wool of 30 sheep. A long bit of kambli ಪಟ್ಟೆ is woven in a day, three such making one whole. The requisite woollen thread is reeled by a woman in 2 days. The finer kind of white kamblies ಧಾವಳಿ (dhavali) is also made. Two strips of dhavali are made in a day. Kamblies are sold in santes, while dhavalies are made to the order of local merchants, generally on advances received from them. Kambli is generally sold from Rs. 1¼ to 2¼; a dhavali from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 and jhadi ಜಾಡಿ or blanket from Rs. 2 to 5. Saris, dhotras and duppaties are manufactured in Halasagere, Chikkahalli, Muttegere, Hanaganahalli and Keragodu villages. All these are of the rough sort and are made by the help of the usual instruments as ನೆಯಿಗೆ ಹಲಿಗ, ಹಲಿಗೆ ಕುಂಟೆ, ಮುರ, ಅಚ್ಚು, ಲಾಳಿ, ಕುಂಚಿಗೆ, etc., most of which are made by the local carpenters. A workman is said to weave one sari in two days, one panche in two days and one duppatti in four days. One duppatti is sold from Rs. 2 to 3, one panche from annas 5 to 10 and one sari from Rs. 2 to 2¼. No cost is incurred in learning the art for which about 1 to 3 months' time is necessary. A woman weaver earns 4 annas a day, a male getting about Rs. 8 a month. The majority of the weavers take to agriculture also in addition. Two families in Halasagere, twenty-two in Chikkahalli, twenty in Satnur, twenty-six in Wommadahalli and forty in Keragodu, live solely by weaving.

Halasagere	17	families.
Chikkahalli	22	,,
Muttegere	18	,,
Hanaganhalli	1	,,
Satnur	100	,,
Wommadahalli	34	,,
Keragodu	70	,,
Mandya	50	,,
	312	

2. *Sericulture.*—Fifty families at Mandya, twenty families at Halasagere, twenty-five in Chikkahalli and one hundred and twelve at Keragodu take to sericulture in addition to agriculture. This profession is not ordained by any caste